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HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

TERMINATION OF A SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

THE BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

The success which attended the League Season of 1918-19 proved that Hongkong sportsmen were well advised in their endeavour to keep cricket in the Colony going until the return of the many Hongkong men who left to play the greater game overseas. Taken altogether, the League provided that measure of healthy rivalry that is the essence of real sport. The season was somewhat protracted owing to the variable weather.

The Hongkong C.C., who decided not to take part in League cricket owing to the uncertainty of being able to raise an eleven, had such a successful series of friendly matches that there is little doubt that they would have been very near the top of the league table, if not at the top, had they entered. The hope is expressed that the Club will join the League next season.

The R.G.A. are to be heartily congratulated on having won the shield. They were more fortunate than the other Service teams in being able to keep their best eleven intact for the greater part of the season. Bdr. Sharman, who has the best batting average both in the League and in the team, had a run of success in the middle of the season, but ill-health towards the latter part prevented him from helping his side more. Another very noteworthy feature of the League was the record of A. E. Wood, who, playing his first year's League cricket, obtained the highest aggregate among all Clubs. Without doubt he was the best batsman of the year, and must be one of the Colony's first choices when a match comes along.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
R.G.A.	16	11	5	0	36
Civil Service	16	9	7	0	31
Manchesters	16	9	7	0	29
Kowloon	16	9	7	0	28
Craigengower	16	8	7	1	25
C.R.C.	16	5	7	4	19
University	16	4	6	6	18
R.E.	16	3	12	1	10
Navy	16	1	11	4	7

It must be mentioned that two of the above matches—Kowloon v. C.R.C. and Manchesters v. R.E.—were not actually played, the latter team, in each instance, conceding the points to the former.

THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The success of the R.G.A. was not surprising, because they had undoubtedly the best balanced team in the League. Sharman, their "star" batsman, did well on almost every occasion he played, his big innings of 128 against the Chinese being the highest individual score of the season. Next to Sharman, the R.G.A. are indebted to "Gor" Baines and Sergt. Athorne. These two men did the bulk of the bowling, and also batted very consistently. Each was helped by several unfinished innings.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
Bdr. Sharman	10	2	128	419	547	54.7
Corpl. Mann	15	0	45	321	366	24.4
Sergt. Athorne	15	4	41	229	270	18.0
Gnr. Baines	12	5	35	117	152	12.7
Lieut. Coleman	10	4	23	94	117	11.7
C.M.S. Talford	10	0	55	120	175	17.5
Gnr. Sharp	7	2	23	53	76	10.9
Gnr. Middleton	8	0	25	83	108	13.5
Gnr. Perkins	10	0	35	102	137	13.7
Sergt. Graham	6	3	17	69	86	14.3
Lieut. Torr	11	1	20	95	115	10.5
Sergt. Drummond	6	0	30	55	85	14.2

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C.M.S. Talford	10	0	55	120	175	17.5
Gnr. Sharp	7	2	23	53	76	10.9
Gnr. Middleton	8	0	25	83	108	13.5
Gnr. Perkins	10	0	35	102	137	13.7
Sergt. Graham	6	3	17	69	86	14.3
Lieut. Torr	11	1	20	95	115	10.5
Sergt. Drummond	6	0	30	55	85	14.2

Five innings and under:

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
Bdr. Sharman	10	2	128	419	547	54.7
Corpl. Mann	15	0	45	321	366	24.4
Sergt. Athorne	15	4	41	229	270	18.0
Gnr. Baines	12	5	35	117	152	12.7
Lieut. Coleman	10	4	23	94	117	11.7
C.M.S. Talford	10	0	55	120	175	17.5
Gnr. Sharp	7	2	23	53	76	10.9
Gnr. Middleton	8	0	25	83	108	13.5
Gnr. Perkins	10	0	35	102	137	13.7
Sergt. Graham	6	3	17	69	86	14.3
Lieut. Torr	11	1	20	95	115	10.5
Sergt. Drummond	6	0	30	55	85	14.2

Also batted: Corpl. Hall, 12, and Sergt. Knight, 4.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
Sergt. Graham	83.4	22	204	6	6.6
Gnr. Baines	188.1	45	458	25	8.2
Sergt. Athorne	138.1	20	435	45	9.6

Also bowled: Gnr. Perkins, 11.1.37.5; Gnr. Sharp, 18.4.38.3; Corpl. Wordley, 5.0.26.1; Corpl. Mann, 1.0.9.9; Gnr. Middleton, 2.0.21.0; Bdr. Bowerman, 2.0.15.0.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service, who finished second, had a "streaky" season. They lost some matches in the most unaccountable manner, but showed what they could do by being the only team to take 4 points from the R.G.A. in their two matches. They shared with the Manchesters the honour of defeating the R.G.A. on one occasion. A. E. Wood, who heads the batting averages, scored two centuries (both unbeaten), at the expense of the Manchesters and Kowloon. The two best all-round men on the side were R.E. O. Bird and F. J. Ling. Ling has slightly the better bowling average but Bird has beaten him in batting.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
A. E. Wood	10	3	114	362	476	47.6
R.E. O. Bird	11	2	51	170	221	20.1
F. J. Ling	13	3	31	151	182	13.9
P. T. Lambie	14	5	24	114	138	9.9
W. H. Edmonds	11	3	26	99	125	11.4
F. Syme Thomson	10	0	30	111	141	14.1
H. E. Strange	8	1	39	74	113	14.1
E. W. Hamilton	6	0	16	51	67	11.2
Hon. C. Severn	9	1	28	30	57	6.3
C. Sara	10	2	10	44	54	5.4

Five innings and under:

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
E. T. Crocker	4	1	15	23	38	9.5
R. A. Duncan	4	0	15	29	44	11.0
G. T. Knight	2	0	7	7	14	7.0
R. Smalley	2	0	4	12	16	8.0
T. McCormack	4	0	7	29	36	9.0

Also batted: W. Woolley, 7, and O. C. Woodman, 7.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
F. J. Ling	103	21	237	32	7.5
R. E. O. Bird	161.4	34	531	65	8.2
E. W. Hamilton	87.4	10	279	27	10.3
Hon. C. Severn	43.3	5	157	17	11.1

Also bowled: P. T. Lambie, 10.5.1.45; H. E. Strange, 12.0.55.2; W. H. Edmonds, 7.0.29.1; A. E. Wood, 9.0.50.0; and F. Syme Thomson, 1.0.9.9.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

THE MANCHESTERS FINISH THIRD IN THE LEAGUE.

The Manchesters finish third in the League, thanks to an extraordinary run of success when they defeated Kowloon, the R.G.A. and the Civil Service—in the latter half of the season. They played very determinedly, and deserved their place. It will be learned with general regret that they are not likely to remain in Hongkong till the next League season. In Hall and Allan, the Manchesters possess two of the best bowlers in the League.

BATTING AVERAGES.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
Sec. Lieut. Cavanaugh	13	1	58	294	352	27.1
Capt. Lunn	15	2	39	30	69	4.6
R. S. M. Keenan	15	2	70	236	306	20.4
Sergt. Hall	12	0	102	217	319	26.6
Pte. Walker	12	0	39	134	173	14.4
Corpl. Horrocks	12	0	21	100	121	10.1
Sergt. Bird	15	3	43	33	76	5.1
Corpl. Deakin	8	0	15	42	57	7.1
Q.M.S. Allan	11	1	10	23	33	3.0
Q.M.S. Smith	9	1	6	18	24	2.7
Sergt. Bilson	6	0	4	18	22	3.7

Five innings and under.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
Sergt. Kelly	2	0	24	39	63	31.5
Corpl. Harden	2	0	16	30	46	23.0
Pte. Strahan	3	1	10	16	26	8.7
Lt. Col. Harvey	4	0	15	26	41	10.3
Capt. Goode	2	0	13	14	27	13.5
Lieut. King	2	0	13	13	26	13.0

Also batted: Sergt. Cavanaugh, 2; Lt. Herbert, 1; Sergt. Allison, 0; and Pte. Smith, 0.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
Q.M.S. Allan	127.5	33	234	39	7.2
Sergt. Hall	89.2	16	567	36	7.4

Over 40 overs:

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
Q.M.S. Allan	127.5	33	234	39	7.2
Sergt. Hall	89.2	16	567	36	7.4

Under 40 overs:

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
Pte. Maloney	25	3	82	6	13.6
Sergt. Goodman	14.1	2	59	5	11.8
Corpl. Horrocks	31.2	6	127	6	21.2
Corpl. Harden	35	8	124	3	41.3

Also bowled: Sergt. Keenan, 6.0.36.0; and Capt. Biddle, 0.1.26.0.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB DID AS WELL AS COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED FROM THEM.

though, on one or two occasions, they upset all calculations by failing miserably against teams whom they were expected to defeat. Next season's prospects are much more hopeful. James had the honour of making the highest individual score, while Stapleton, undoubtedly the best batsman on the side, obtained the biggest aggregate. It was a pity that L. E. S. Hodge did not turn out for the side more often.

BATTING AVERAGES.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
K. R. Mackaskill	8	1	51	159	210	26.3
J. P. Robinson	13	2	44	220	264	20.3
C. J. Stapleton	14	1	72	260	332	23.7
D. M. Goodall	11	0	46	105	151	13.7
H. H. Taylor	11	1	45	152	197	17.9
C. P. James	13	1	81	130	211	16.2
R. Pestonji	10	2	34	91	115	11.5
L. J. Blackburn	11	0	39	122	161	14.6
A. de Souza	11	1	32	59	91	8.3
E. J. Edwards	8	3	19	48	67	8.4
J. H. Mead	10	0	23	62	85	8.5
H. Overy	10	4	9	19	28	2.8

Five innings and under.

BATTING AVERAGES.	Inn.	N.O.	R.	S.	Total	Aver.
A. A. Claxton	2	0	76	87	163	81.5
L. E. S. Hodge	3	0	25	37	62	20.7
T. J. Cochran	4	0	12	28	40	10.0
P. Wheeler	5	0	14	33	47	9.4
J. D. Birrell	5	1	4	0	9	1.8

Also batted: A. O. Brown, 0; the Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, 0.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

BOWLING AVERAGES.	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
R. Pestonji	122.1	24	332	36	8.2
C. P. James	131.1	24	422	41	9.8
H. Overy	80	7	290	23	12.4
H. H. Taylor	68.5	3	220	15	15.3

Under 40 overs:

R. Mackaskill	8	1	51*	159	22.7
P. Robinson...	13	2	44	229	20.8
J. Stapleton...	14	1	72*	269	20.5

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. E. V. D. PARR NOMINATED.

A general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held, yesterday evening, to nominate a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and was supported by the following members of the Committee:—Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, J. Johnstone, W. Ross Thomson, J. A. Plummer, A. O. Lung, C. H. P. Hay and H. J. Brett, with Mr. E. A. M. Williams (secretary). The following firms were represented:—Messrs. Bradley & Co. (Mr. J. A. Plummer), Butterfield & Swire (Mr. W. Ross Thomson), Cawston, Pelland & Co. (Mr. R. B. Cooper), China Borneo Co. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. W. Tape), China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. W. Beswick), Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. H. Dodwell), Eastern Asbestos Co. (Mr. K. S. Morrison), Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. K. Blair), Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman & Co. (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), Hongkong Electric Co. (Mr. F. Graham), J. D. Humphreys & Son (Mr. H. Humphreys), W. M. Humphreys & Co. (Mr. W. M. Humphreys), J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce), Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Mr. J. Johnstone), Linstead & Davies (Mr. F. Maitland), Lowe Bingham & Matthews (Mr. E. A. M. Williams), N. Mody & Co. (Mr. N. Mody), Mr. G. C. Moxon, Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Mr. A. G. Coppin), Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. P. L. Knight), H. Stephens & Co. (Mr. H. Stephens), South British Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. G. Newall), Union Insurance Society of Canton (Mr. C. H. P. Hay), and Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. J. O. Hughes).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called as the result of the following letter from the Government which, I think, it is customary to read at such meetings.

The CHAIRMAN then read the letter in which H.E. the Officer Administering the Government requested the Chamber to take the necessary steps to nominate a representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said: The proposal in this case is very simple as there is only one nomination—that of Mr. E. V. D. Parr, who has been proposed by Mr. A. G. Coppin and seconded by Mr. W. M. Humphreys. The voting will merely be by show of hands.

Mr. A. G. COPPIN: Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr. E. V. D. Parr be appointed to act as this Chamber's representative on the Hongkong Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The fact that he is the only nomination is clear proof to my mind of the unanimous desire of members of the Chamber that Mr. Parr be appointed to this position. Mr. Parr is so well-known to you that he needs no introduction. He has been resident in the Colony for a considerable number of years, during the whole of which time he has been connected with the shipping and general commercial interests of the Colony. I confidently recommend him to your suffrages, being assured that he will be found to be imbued with many of the ideas of his predecessor, the late Mr. Hewitt, who for so many years ably represented this Chamber. (Applause.)

Mr. W. M. HUMPHREYS: I feel sure Mr. Parr has the confidence of the members of the Chamber and of the commercial community generally. I beg to second the nomination.

Mr. PARR: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in offering myself as a candidate to represent you on the Legislative Council, while my friend Mr. Holyoak is at home on leave, I am prepared to do my utmost to further in every possible way that I can, generally, the interests of the commerce of this Colony. I first came to Hongkong twenty-three years ago, and since that time I have been stationed in Shanghai, Japan, and India, and, on each occasion of my return to Hongkong, I could not help being impressed with the progress that the Colony's trade had made, its vast and overgrowing importance to China, to the world, generally, and to the great commercial chain of the British Empire. I am one of the many who believe there is a great future for Hongkong. The late Mr. Hewitt, whose

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, May 13th.

RAILWAY ELECTION.

The Military Government announced that Wan Leung-yik and Lau Woon, who obtained the highest votes in the recent election of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., are appointed Chief and Assistant Directors respectively.

COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

The British Consul in Swatow has notified the Tsuchin that, during the fighting between the Northern and Southern troops in Chuichow last year, three chapels, under British protection, were looted by the troops. The losses are estimated at about \$300. The Tsuchin is requested to pay this amount as compensation.

PIRACY ON MOTOR-BOAT.

The motor-boat *Huang Chow*, which runs between Canton and Heungshan, was pirated yesterday. A European, who was proceeding to Heungshan by the boat, was robbed of more than \$500. The piracy was reported to the local authorities.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Premier and the Cabinet Ministers tendered their resignations on the 8th inst. but they were not accepted. The President Hsu Shih-chang informed the Premier and the Ministers that he would resign, if they did not withdraw their resignations.

According to the doctors' report, Chang Chung-chang, who was injured during the students' demonstrations, received 63 bruises on his body. The finger-bones were all broken and his skull fractured. It is feared that the injuries will prove fatal.

THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

It is hoped this year to revive polo, which has been dormant during the war, owing to the absence of Army officers. With this object in view a Polo Club Gymkhana will be held on the Race Course on Empire Day, Saturday, May 24th, at 4 p.m. (weather permitting) under the management of the Polo Club, and with the kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club. The events, as detailed below, will be open to all members of the community—Chinese as well as others—who ride, on payment of a fee of \$1 per entry; persons entering for all events may do so at an inclusive fee of \$5. Lady competitors free. It is not proposed to present valuable prizes to winners of the various events but a suitable souvenir will be given. The ladies nominating the winner of each respective race. The programme will include:—

- 1.—Musical Chairs for ladies.
- 2.—Half-Section's Race, for gentlemen only.
- 3.—Victoria Cross Race, for gentlemen only, each competitor to be nominated by a lady.
- 4.—Tent-Pegging, gentlemen only, ladies' nomination.
- 5.—Ball and Bucket Race, open to ladies and gentlemen.
- 6.—Brain Fever Race, ladies and gentlemen partners.
- 7.—Mount of Combat, gentlemen only, ladies' nomination.

Entrance to the Gymkhana will be \$1 per head; children under twelve half-price; the entrance fee will include tea. Further particulars, programmes and entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Hongkong Club; the Jockey Club Stables; the Hon. Secretary, Police Reserve Headquarters Club, or Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Polo Club, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

good work for this Chamber, Mr. Coppin very aptly referred to, was, I know, very strongly of that opinion. I have had the privilege, gentlemen, of being on your Committee for some three to four years now, and in seeking election to the Legislative Council I have no ulterior motives. It is an honour I look upon as coming from you, and I will do my best to voice your wishes to that body, for the general good of the Colony. (Applause.) I do not propose to detain you with a long speech, but I should like to thank my friend, Mr. Coppin, and my friend, Mr. Humphreys, for the trouble they have taken in bringing my name before you. With these few remarks, I have the pleasure of placing my services at your disposal. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN having intimated to Mr. Parr that he had been elected.

Mr. PARR said:—Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the confidence you have placed in me. If, as is no doubt true, the credit or otherwise of a place is reflected in its public men, I deem it a great privilege to be amongst that number now in Hongkong, which, I think, may be considered up to this time to have been very fortunate in the choice of its public men. (Applause.)

Mr. PARR received the congratulations of those present, and the gathering dispersed.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

BIG INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

METHODS OF PREVENTION IN THE EAST.

In response to inquiry, Mrs. A. D. Hickling, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, informed a reporter of the *Daily Press*, yesterday, that 192 cases of plague, nearly all of which were fatal, had been reported in the Colony this year, as compared with 9 cases from January to the end of April, 1918.

"Although such a large number of cases had been reported, Mrs. Hickling expressed the opinion that the outbreak could not be termed a serious one; not nearly the number of cases having occurred that had been notified in some previous years. She thought the outbreak was well in hand, though the commencement of rainy weather might mean a recrudescence, as an outbreak of plague always came to an end when the weather was hot. This was the usual season for plague, and everything possible in the way of precautionary measures were being taken.

Asked what constituted the precautionary measures, Mrs. Hickling said that as it had been definitely proved that rats were the chief disseminators of plague, by means of a parasite that thrived on its living body and left it for the body of human beings when the rat was dead, the Sanitary Department conducted a campaign against rats the year round.

Just at present, the campaign against rats was being conducted with great vigour. A small army of rat-catchers was at work, and a systematic examination of dead rats was being conducted, with a view to locating the vicinity in which the plague germ was present. All rats found in dust-bins were marked, so that whenever one was found to be infected the district of its origin could be traced at once. An Indian mixture, as well as bird-lime, was being used, to destroy the rats.

When plague is reported from a house—added Mrs. Hickling—the Sanitary Department visit the premises at once, and carry away all the bedding, clothing and everything that could be infected, to the disinfecting-station, where they are fumigated under modern conditions. If the clothes or bedding are in too bad condition for fumigation they are destroyed.

Mrs. Hickling said that beyond disinfecting the clothes of the other persons in the house where a case of plague has occurred, nothing further is done to prevent the spread of the disease though a plague flea can go from one human being to another just as easily as from a rat to a human being.

The reporter pointed out that there was nothing to prevent the other occupants of the house spreading plague broadcast. Mrs. Hickling said that generally, when one inmate of a house died of plague the other occupants left, and sometimes could not be traced. It was a certain sign when a house was deserted, with only a dead body inside, that the patient had died of plague, for the Chinese were well able to identify the disease.

Mrs. Hickling said that there was no Segregation Camp. It was scarcely possible to have one with such a large population.

The subject of plague and its prevention is one that calls for the consideration of the Sanitary Board. In other places in the East, notably in Calcutta and in Madras, the chief measure taken to check the spread of the disease is the establishment of a Segregation Camp with the most modern appliances and conveniences. The occupants of every house in which a case of plague (not necessarily fatal) is discovered are taken to the Camp. Here they are inoculated with the plague serum, and examined daily for the next eighteen days. When the symptoms of plague are discovered, the patient is at once removed to a plague hospital.

The campaign against rats in Ceylon has proved only a doubtful success, for the theory has been advanced, and strongly supported, that the spread of bubonic plague is as much due to contact with a plague patient, or one who, possibly unknown to himself, is developing plague, as to the agency of the rat flea.

Plague inoculation is being conducted in an extensive manner in India, even among people who are healthy, as a preventive against the disease.

In the F.M.S., Dr. J. Tertius Clarke has advanced—and, being the supreme authority in health matters in Perak, has enforced—a system of segregation which is probably not followed anywhere else in the East. When a case of plague occurs in a house the patient is removed to the Hospital for treatment. If the patient dies the other occupants of the house are segregated there, under the care of a Police guard. The idea is that if they do not move out of the plague-infected house they cannot spread the disease. There, however, the rat did the spreading, and the occupants of the house, being confined in a plague-infected space, rapidly caught the plague; and, in one instance, nine out of eleven occupants of one house died within two weeks from plague which they got from their own dwelling.

THE DISAPPEARING TRICK.

SNATCHER SWALLOWS DOLLAR BILLS.

A the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with snatching \$3 in notes and two orders for 140 lbs. of rice from a Chinese in Des Vaux Road.

The defendant snatched the money from complainant, who immediately seized him and called out: "Snatcher." Defendant, realising that the \$1 notes and the orders would be incriminating evidence, if found upon him, immediately swallowed them.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Another Chinese chewed a pawn-ticket in order to evade arrest. He was, however, taken into custody by a constable on the charge of illegally pawning an article, and, when produced before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A WOMAN'S CURSES.

AMUSING CASE.

A the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. A. J. d'Eca, of No. 4, Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon, summoned a Chinese amah for being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner.

Defendant had been employed by Mr. d'Eca for a long time, but was constantly drunk. Mr. d'Eca ultimately dismissed her, after which she went to his house every night, and burnt joss-sticks, kowtowing to the devil and pleading for Mr. d'Eca's death.

Mr. d'Eca said he was afraid the woman might set fire to his house with the joss-sticks.

Inspector Gordon laughingly interposed that he believed complainant dreaded the woman's curses more than the risk of fire.

Mr. Hutchison fined the defendant \$10.

TRESPASSING ON RAILWAY PREMISES.

A the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with trespassing on railway premises at Hungtom.

Defendant said that he was an old employee of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and went to the yard with the intention of getting some arrears of salary.

A watchman who made the arrest stated that defendant had been paid all that was due to him.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$5.

THEFT OF ENVELOPES.

A the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing 750 envelopes.

Defendant stated, at first, that he was given the envelopes by his mother, but, on being questioned, said he picked them up near a Chinese printing office.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 10th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 19 weeks.
This Year	\$147.8	269,716
Last Year	12,073	234,181
Increase	2,704	15,534

THE BRITISH NAVY.

At the present time Great Britain has 704 ships under the White Ensign, which constitute a fleet of unparalleled strength, apart from three battle-cruisers, twenty-one light cruisers, 100 or so destroyers, and a number of submarines, which were in such advanced stages of construction when the Armistice came that work could not be arrested. A large proportion of those ships are now being placed on a nucleus crew basis. The Mediterranean Fleet will include six of the latest battleships—Admiral Sir Charles Madden will be Commander-in-Chief of a new Atlantic Fleet, a connecting link between the Mediterranean Fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir J. M. de Robeck, and the Home Fleet. Steps are being taken to show the British flag in considerable dignity in the outer seas. A cruiser squadron will once more be based upon Bermuda. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff will be the Commander-in-Chief of a newly-constituted China Squadron. With over seventy light cruisers at its disposal, the Admiralty should be able rapidly to re-establish British prestige in the outer seas, for prestige counts for a good deal at all times. During the war we were compelled to bridge the Channel and become a 'Continental Power' but now that peace is at hand we must readjust ourselves as a Power with world interests.—*L. & C. Express.*

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN ALL SHADES.

CRETONNES and TAFETTAS

IN NEW COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

PLAIN and FANCY MUSLINS

AND

LACE CURTAINS

IN A NEW RANGE OF DESIGNS.

ALL ABOVE GOODS ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

MODERATE IN PRICE AND WILL

WEAR and WASH WELL.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

May 14th,

9:15 p.m.

HOUSE PETERS

"THE HAND OF PERIL"

in 5 parts

and Various Comies.

MATINEE

Thursday, May 15th, at 3.15 p.m.

JUST JIM

featuring

HARRY D. CAREY.

Remember Thursday, May 15th,

RUTH ROLAND

in

A Pathe Cyclonic Serial

"HANDS UP."

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 1232.

Factory:—19/23, ABGYLE STREET, M. n. j. kok, Tel. No. K308.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

TELEPHONE 346

HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.
EMPIRE DAY.

A POLO CLUB GYMKHANA will be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, at 2 P.M. (Weather permitting). Entrance \$1.00 (including Tea). Children under 12 half price.
Events open to all Ladies and Gentlemen who ride.
Entries close at Noon on MONDAY, MAY 19TH.
Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from:
The Secretary, Hongkong Club.
The Jockey Club Stables.
The Hon. Sec. Police Reserve Headquarters.
And Mr. S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Sec. Hongkong Polo Club.
c/o Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
[143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA", VOY. 10-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be issued.
All broken, chipped and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 15th, at 10 o'clock.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the S.S. arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 22nd, will be subject to sale.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1919. [743]

TO LET.

N.O. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD,
Unfurnished.
No. 5, BROADWOOD ROAD, Furnished.
For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & Co.,
York Building,
Chater Road, Hongkong. [741]

TO LET

For Nine Months
FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak,
Five Rooms, from July 1st.
Apply—
Box No. 747
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [747]

TO LET.

At the Peak, with immediate possession,
No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished
or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [725]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

N.O. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent
condition.
Address—
"A. B.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [689]

TO LET.

N.O. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[692]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[61]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [644]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all
Straits Settlements War Loan
taken up by this Association for its
Members has now been exhausted. All
moneys paid in to this Association will,
in future, be invested in British War
Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per
annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [739]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at the
Company's Office, St. George's Buildings,
on SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1919, at
11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts to 28th February,
1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd May, to the
17th May, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GILBE, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1919. [690]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of
the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, MAY
21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER
of Members of the Company will be CLOSED
from the 7th May to the 21st May, both
days inclusive.
Immediately after the above-mentioned
Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of
Article 17 of the Company's Articles purpose
to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction
a call of \$50 per share in respect of the
monies unpaid on the shares held by
members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents will
ask the Consulting Committee for the sanction
of a Special Dividend of \$50 per Share
(payable immediately after the call) out of
the Reserve Fund.
Should these sanctions be obtained the
Transfer Books and Register of Members
will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e.,
until including the 4th June, 1919.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 26th 1919. [705]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,
MAY 22ND, 1919, at 2 P.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements of
Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and of
declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from May 12th to May
22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [738]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held at
its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919,
at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with the
Statements of Accounts to 31st December,
1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from May 12th to May
22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [738]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,
MAY 22ND, 1919, at 2 P.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements of
Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and of
declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 22nd,
both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [737]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company (since its registration) will be
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong,
on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1919,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers together
with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st
December, 1918.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 19th day of May to Monday, the 26th
day of May, 1919, both days inclusive,
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1919. [748]

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.

For energetic sales manager to secure ex-
clusive selling rights for wonderful new Adding
Machine. Retains \$10.00—does work of \$300
machine. Automatically adds, subtracts,
multiplies and divides. Write for full particulars.
CALCULATOR CORPORATION,
Grand Rapids, (Mich.) U.S.A. [647]

INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WED-
NESDAY), May 14th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,
Comprising—
Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-
door Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks,
Carpets, Rugs, Easy Chairs, Overmantels,
Dining and Card Tables, Single and Double
Bedsteads, Curtains, Brass Figures, Knives,
Forks, Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware,
Vases, Bowls, Electric Fans, Typewriters,
Piano and a lot of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1919. [284]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY,
May 15th, at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Blankets, Serge, Towels, Soap, Gram-
phones, Brushes, Skates, Provisions, Socks,
Hose, Handkerchiefs, Perfumes, Provisions
and a long line of Sundries.
Also
50 Dozen tins Australian Cheese.
70 Ladies Swimming Hats.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY,
May 14th, 1919, at Noon, at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street.
The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIYO MARU"
as she now lies off the Lema Islands.
Terms—Cash on fall of the hammer,
when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [730]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING, will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the particu-
lars required, may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50. 40

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Hop Hong and Hankow
Roads.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway
Station. This Hotel has just been com-
pletely renovated and refurbished, is now up-
to-date in every respect and under English
Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
TERMS MODERATE
Special Arrangements for Families on
Application to—
J. S. O'BERRY,
Proprietor. [109]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for
BALATA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DIWANA"
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about MAY
23rd, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, when available, secured before depart-
ure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and
London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 112,
22, Des Voeux Road Central.

INTIMATION



TWO

DELICIOUS

AND

REFRESHING

SUMMER DRINKS

WATSON'S

LEMON

SQUASH

AND

LIME FRUIT

CHAMPAGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE—DEBAQUE.—In March, 1919, in the
South of France, Capt. NEIL C.
BRODIE, C.I.C., eldest son of Mr. and
Mrs. N. C. Brodie, of Shanghai, to
Marie JULIENNE DEBAQUE, youngest
daughter of M. and Mme. Debaque,
of Lille.
BARNES—QUINN.—At the Danish Lega-
tion, Peking, on May 7th, Holger
Dryer, of Messrs. Andersen, Møyer
& Co., Hongkong, to Henriette Fran-
cesca, eldest daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Fred. C. Quin, of Peking.
HENDRY—STURGEON.—In the Methodist
Church, in Hanchow, China, on May
8th, the Rev. J. L. Hendry, officiat-
ing, Lieut. J. L. Hendry, late of the
British C. L. C. in France, to Luit-
Estelle, second daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. John Sutcliffe, of San Antonio,
Texas.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS.—At Shanghai, on May 8th,
Martha Ann, the beloved wife of E.
J. Bourne (Tientsin) aged 30 years.
EDWARDS.—At Taiyuanfu, Shanxi, on
May 2nd, Dr. George K. EDWARDS,
after a very short illness with typhus
fever.
FENWICK.—At Amoy, on April 26th, John
Sheaf Fenwick, of Boyd & Co., Amoy
and Formosa, second son of the late
Rev. D. P. Fenwick, of Logie, Fife,
aged 41 years.
RICHARD.—In London (after operation),
on April 17th, Timothy Richard,
D.D., LITT.D., LL.D., of the Baptist
Missionary Society and Secretary
Emeritus of the Christian Literature
Society for China, Shanghai. Aged
73 years and six months.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
The relatives of the late Mrs. Athanasia
M. da Lima Fonseca desire to express
thanks to their numerous friends for
the kind expressions of sympathy in
their loss and bereavement, and the floral
tributes. [749]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH, 1919.

THE KIAOCHOW
CONTROVERSY.

Through the wisdom of the Chinese in
boycotting Japanese goods as a protest
against the inheritance by Japan of
Germany's rights in the province of
Shantung may be questioned, it was only
to be expected that resentment would be
felt at the award of the Paris Conference.
In support of that award it can, of
course, be pointed out that China did
not declare war against Germany until

the conflict had been waged for three
years, and that for the part which she
played afterwards she has been amply
compensated by the stipulation in the
Peace Terms that Germany shall ren-
ounce all privileges and indemnities
resulting from the Boxer Protocol of
1901, return the astronomical instru-
ments seized in 1901, and restore con-
cessions in Hankow and Tientsin to
China, who, however, is under an obliga-
tion to throw them open to international
use. There is the further argument that
but for the naval and military opera-
tions of the Japanese and British in the
opening months of the war the Germans
would have remained in possession of
Tsingtao and the adjacent territory.
Nevertheless, it is easy to understand
China's disappointment. For, apart
from the fact that the Allies are dis-
posing of enemy territory elsewhere in
accordance with the wishes of the inha-
bitants—even carrying this principle so
far as to arrange for a plebiscite to
ascertain whether any part of Schleswig
desires to be re-united to Denmark, a
neutral State—it must not be forgotten
that Japan has pledged herself to restore
Kiaochow to China. In the ultimatum
presented on August 15th, 1914, Japan
called upon Germany to deliver to the
Imperial Japanese authorities, without
condition or compensation, the entire
leased territory of Kiaochow, "with a
view to the eventual restoration of the
same to China." A few days later the
Marquis Oshima declared publicly to
the world, as Premier of Japan, that
"Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire
to secure more territory, no thought of
depriving China or other people of any-
thing which they now possess. The
Government and my people have given
their word and their pledge, which," he
added, "will be as honourably kept as
Japan always keeps promises." China
can hardly be blamed if she interpreted
this to mean that the territory would be
returned to her upon the fall of Tsingtao,
even though "eventual restoration" was
the term employed in the ultimatum.
Subsequently, however, it was argued
that the retrocession was conditional on
Germany's acceptance of Japan's advice,
and that the obligation into which Japan
had entered ceased when she was obliged
to take Tsingtao by force of arms. Vis-

count Kato explained in the Diet that
there had been a misunderstanding, and
that it would be time enough to consider
the question of retrocession when the day
came for making peace all round. That
day has arrived, and China's heart is
sick with hope deferred. The Allies,
however, are bound to take cognisance of
the Sino-Japanese Treaty of May, 1915,
though China may plead that it was
signed under duress. Under this Treaty,
which was the outcome of the famous
"Twenty-One Demands," the Chinese
Government promised assent to all mat-
ters upon which the Japanese Govern-
ment might agree with the German
Government relating to the disposition
of all rights, interests and concessions
which Germany, by virtue of treaties or
otherwise, possessed in relation to Shan-
tung. In the exchange of Notes, which
followed, Lu CHENG-SHANG accepted, on
behalf of the Chinese Government, the
declaration by Japan that when, after
the termination of the war, the leased
territory of Kiaochow Bay was left to
the free disposal of Japan, Japan
should restore it to China upon the
following conditions:—(1) The whole of
Kiaochow Bay to be opened as a com-
mercial port; (2) a concession under the
exclusive jurisdiction of Japan to be
established at a place designated by the
Japanese Government; (3) if the foreign
Powers desired it, an international con-
cession to be established; (4) as regards
the disposal to be made of the buildings
and properties of Germany and the con-
ditions and procedure relating thereto,
the Japanese Government and the
Chinese Government should arrange the
matter by mutual agreement before
the restoration. According to Baron
MUKINO, Japan intends to return the
Shantung peninsula "in full sovereignty
to China," merely retaining the economic
concessions granted to Germany and the
right to establish a settlement at Tsing-
tao. As regards the railway there,
which is to become a Sino-Japanese joint
undertaking, Baron Mukino adds that
special police will be used only to ensure
security of traffic. The Police will be
Chinese, with such Japanese instructors
as the Railway Directors select, and will
be appointed by the Chinese Government.
It looks as though China is to get the
hunk while Japan enjoys the kernel,
but, in view of the many professions of
sincere friendship for China that have
been made by Japanese statesmen, we
must "wait and see."

The body of a three-months' old baby
was found floating in the harbour near
Yau-ni-tai.

Our Canton correspondent writes that
martial law was declared in Peking on
the night of May 12th.

Mrs. Ralphs has consented to distribute
the prizes to the pupils of the Peak School
at the Peak Club at 5 p.m. to-day.

A Chinese, aged 49 years, has been sent
to the Tung Wah Hospital as a result of
having eaten some poisonous herbs for
his evening meal.

Thirteen cases (eleven deaths) of
bubonic plague and one case (one death)
of enteric fever were reported in the
Colony on Sunday and Monday.

The body of a Chinese female, found
floating in the harbour near Sai Kung
wharf, was taken to the Public mortuary.
It is believed to be a case of drowning.

The body of a Chinese woman, with the
blade of a knife sticking in it, has been
discovered by the Police at No. 3 Bridge,
King's Park. The circumstances suggest
murder.

The Laura Guarite Royce Co. left
Hongkong yesterday, on the Tean, for
Shanghai. In all probability they will
return to the Colony in time to open a
season here on June 21st.

There was again a very large attendance
at the Theatre Royal last evening when
the Bannard Musical Comedy Company
presented "Hello Hawaii." The enter-
tainment was a most amusing one. The
Company is repeating it to-night.

A Chinese beggar was fined \$5 by Mr.
R. E. Lindell for begging alms. The man
pleaded that he could not earn a
living as he had a lame foot. This was
denied by Inspector Brazil, who said that
the man was quite capable of working.

A the Magistracy, yesterday, before
Mr. R. E. Lindell, the Chinese factory
girl who was charged with stealing a
quantity of Florida water from the
Kwong Sai Hong factory, Wanchai, was
fined \$10, with the alternative of fourteen
days' hard labour.

The M.M. Paul Leat, which arrived at
Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai, is
not taking any passengers home from this
Colony. Amongst those who arrived
on her from Shanghai was Mr. H. B. L.
Dowbigg. The ship leaves for Singa-
pore, and Haiphong and Saigon, to-day.

Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N.,
Harbour Master of Hongkong, who was
seconded for war service in April, 1915,
is expected to return to the Colony to-day
on the Columbia. It is stated that Com-
mander C. W. Beckwith, the acting
Harbour Master, will leave for home
shortly on holiday.

His many friends in Shanghai, says
the N.C. Daily News, will be interested
to hear that Captain Neil C. Brodie,
Chinese Labour Corps, was married in
the South of France, in the early part
of this year, to Mlle. Marie Julienne De-
baque, the daughter of M. and Mme.
Debaque, formerly of Lille.

A Chinese witness in a snatching case
caused a laugh in Mr. Lindell's Court,
yesterday morning, by stating that he
regarded the days as advanced, viz., if
it was morning he would consider it eve-
ning, and to-day, in his opinion, would
be to-morrow. Evidently the man is a
futurist in sympathy with the movement
for advancing the clock.

A summons against Mr. O. Lauritsen
for obstruction on the Praya was dis-
missed by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the
Magistracy, yesterday. Mr. Lauritsen
it was alleged, unloaded a number of
motor-cars on the Praya, thus holding
up traffic. Mr. Lauritsen handed the
Magistrate some photographs showing the
nature of the obstruction. After view-
ing the photographs Mr. Lindell said:
"If the Police constable had gone to
the Traffic Inspector, instead of going
through the irregular course of going to
another Inspector, this summons, I am
sure, would not have been issued."

Before commencing his sermon on
Sunday last the chaplain of St. John's
Cathedral said a suggestion had been
made to change the hour of matins on
Sundays from 11 a.m. to 10 a.m. He
would be glad to know whether the mem-
bers of the congregation were in favour
of the change, and he would be glad if
they would mention it to any of their
friends who attend the Cathedral but
were not present that day, so that the
matter might be discussed. He proposed
to put papers in the Church porch next
Sunday and ask people to sign them for
or against the change. He would be glad
if any members of the congregation who
cannot be present next Sunday would
send a card to him or to Dr. Earle, the
Hon. Sec. of the Church Body, intimating
a desire for the change or against it.

Amongst those who arrived in the
Colony, yesterday, on the Manapouri,
was Mr. Fred Wickett, a rubber planter
of Enggor, Perak F.M.S., on his way to
Canada from Singapore. It was not so
very long ago that Mr. Wickett created
a sensation in the Malay States by dis-
covering that he had found coal on his
rubber estate. His statement set the
wheels of Government revolving, and it
was soon discovered that his claim was
founded on fact, but neither Mr. Wickett
nor the F.M.S. Government was able to
develop the coal because of lack of
machinery owing to the war. At present,
there is a small coal-mine at Rawang,
near Kuala Lumpur, which filled an un-
doubted want when coal from India and
Japan were only obtainable in very small
quantities owing to shipping difficulties.
Mr. Wickett's estate is part of a big
coal-field. Malaya will soon be independ-
ent of imported coal, except for the best
anthracite. Rawang coal was giving
satisfaction on the F.M.S. Railway.

ITALY AND FIUME.

MORE GUARANTEES FOR FRANCE AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION.

ESTHONIANS' VICTORIES OVER BOLSHEVIKS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES:

EARLIER CABLES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY'S CLAIMS.
A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT REACHED.

PARIS, May 7th.

The French Ambassador at Rome has proposed to Italy that she administer Fiume with a mandate from the League of Nations until 1923, when a port a few miles distant will be built for the Yugo-Slavs, after which Fiume will belong to Italy.

Italy has agreed to re-open discussions on this basis.

LATEST CABLES

FATE OF THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THREE.

PARIS, May 5th.

A communiqué states that the Council of Three has decided the disposition of the late German Colonies as follows:—

Togoland and the Cameroons—France and Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations with regard to their future.

German East Africa—a mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German South West Africa—a mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoa Islands—a mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator (excluding the German Samoa Islands)—a mandate shall be held by Australia.

Nauru—a mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

The German Pacific Islands north of the equator—a mandate shall be held by Japan.

EARLIER CABLES

GERMANY.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA FAVOURED.

BERLIN, May 7th.

The Peace Committee of the National Assembly has passed a resolution favouring the re-establishment of friendly commercial relations with Russia, and the conclusion of a truce.

FRANCE'S EVER-PRESENT DANGER.

MORE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

PARIS, May 7th.

It is officially stated that, supplementary to the securities in the Peace Treaty, President Wilson pledged himself to propose to the Senate, and Mr. Lloyd George pledged himself to propose to Parliament, an engagement, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, to go immediately to the assistance of France, in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

GERMANY AND HER FORMER ALLIES.

PARIS, May 5th.

A Havas message says: Considerable satisfaction is felt in French diplomatic circles at the decision of the Council of Three to insert in the Peace Treaty a clause by which the German Government is called upon to disinterested itself from any future agreements the Allies may come to with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The Austrians will be able to decide whether they prefer to accept the Allies' plan of becoming a neutral Republic, like Switzerland, or of throwing in their lot with debt-ridden Germany.

THE PEACE TERMS.

THE MEETING WITH THE GERMANS.

VERSAILLES, May 7th.

The meeting of the Allied and German delegates for the presentation of the Peace Terms took place at three o'clock this afternoon. The actual presentation was made a few minutes later. The meeting terminated at 3.30 p.m.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ALLIED CONSULS ORDERED OUT OF SEBASTOPOL.

COPENHAGEN, May 7th.

A telegram from Sebastopol states that the Ukrainian Soviet has ordered all foreign Consuls to leave Sebastopol, forthwith, as their Government was not recognised at Paris.

BOLSHEVIST OFFENSIVE EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

COPENHAGEN, May 6th.

An Estonian communiqué has ended in the re-capture of the town of Reigen and the capture of the town of Salisburg by the Estonians. The enemy, who are fleeing, are being hotly pursued.

THE NEW BRITISH ARMY.

VERY SATISFACTORY ENLISTMENTS.

LONDON, May 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the enlistments since March 1st totalled 89,000.

FOOD PROBLEM AT HOME.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, the Food Controller stated that the Premier's anticipated saving of four shillings weekly in a working family's budget, by the early summer was already more than realised.

We had freely placed at the disposal of the Allies all resources for securing adequate supplies of essential foodstuffs.

The Food Ministry might be wound up about the middle of November as home-grown wheat would be de-controlled at the end of September.

However, the control of milk, the development of national kitchens, and the regulation of prices as affected by Trusts and Combinations should be regarded as permanent.

LORD READING.

RESIGNS AMBASSADORSHIP IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 7th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth announced that Lord Reading had resigned the Ambassadorship in America.

A RED CROSS LEAGUE.

TO FIGHT POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

LONDON, May 7th.

A League of the Red Cross Societies of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, has been formed with the object of anticipating, diminishing and relieving the misery produced by disease and calamity throughout the world.

The League will invite other Red Cross Societies to join.

BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Postmaster-General, speaking at a dinner of the Newspaper Society, announced that it has been proposed to spend between six and seven millions on the telephone service during the coming year.

Referring to the great increase of Government telegrams during the war, he said that private messages also had increased by ten per cent. All the services were suffering from worn-out plant. They would be restored in course of time, but patience must be exercised. He added that the less the Post Office is likely to sustain during the coming year will be likely the greatest on record.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

GENERAL ALLENBY WARNS THE STUDENTS.

CAIRO, May 6th.

General Allenby has issued a proclamation that the Government colleges and secondary schools will be closed till next term unless the students returned immediately.

VICEROY OF CANADA.

"DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE TO RETIRE."

LONDON, May 7th.

The Daily Mail states that the Duke of Devonshire shortly retires from the Viceroyalty of Canada. Lord Athlone will be offered the post.

THE SILVER MARKET.

ANOTHER RISE IN PRICE.

LONDON, May 7th.

Silver is quoted at 34d. buyers and is firm.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report, dated May 5th, states that, following on the American Government's announcement of the removal of the maximum price, business was done in America up to 102½ cents.

It appears that an intimation was given, simultaneously, that export licences would be freely granted.

Although two days have elapsed since the announcement was known here, control at the time of fixing to-day, has not been removed.

Business, meanwhile, is absolutely suspended as London quotations are calculated upon the now fictitious basis of 101½ cents and have no relation whatever to the actual value of silver.

The Shanghai exchange has risen to 5/9½ per tael.

It has to be noted that the above reflects the situation prior to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement on May 6th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINA AGGRIEVED.

PARIS, May 6th.

A Havas message says:—

The Chinese Delegation at the Peace Conference has issued a statement ending as follows:—

"The more the Chinese Delegation studies the proposed settlement with Japan the less it understands its meaning and purpose, and the more it feels aggrieved."

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION IN PEKING.

ATTACK ON PRO-JAPANESE MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 6th.

Peking schoolboys have applied a lighted torch to the crumbling political edifice of the day which may result in its total destruction and the erection of a more appropriate structure upon the site which it occupied. It is too soon to speak of the results of yesterday's unpremeditated action, but they are bound to be far-reaching because they brought about the discomfiture of the leading pro-Japanese Chinese and accomplished what two years of criticism had failed to effect. In brief: Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Communications in the present Cabinet and its mainstay because of his ability to obtain money from Japanese sources, has suffered an indignity from which he can never recover. As the Chinese phrase it, he has "lost face," and, having suffered in this wise, he can no longer hold up his head in political circles. Up to yesterday he was a political factor of prime importance. Today he is extinguished and is dead as he can be politically. With him goes the entire Japanese prop which has kept the military clique in dominance in Peking.

Yesterday the students of the various schools had planned a procession which was to take in the Legation Quarter, provided the requisite authority was obtained from responsible officials. To the number of three thousand, they approached the west gate of the Legation Quarter, where they waited peacefully until Dr. Tenney, the Chinese secretary of the American Legation, appeared on the scene and gave them permission to pass into the Legation Quarter as they were unarmed, and, apparently, harmless. Then happened an extraordinary thing. Suddenly an official of the Peking Police intervened. Although the Peking Legation have no jurisdiction within the Legation Quarter this man took upon himself the responsibility of countermanding the authority given by Dr. Tenney on behalf of the Diplomatic Commission and ordered the students to proceed northwards, out of the Legation Quarter. They meekly obeyed. Dr. Tenney did not resent this interference with his decision. The procession, dusty and tired, then proceeded to the Hatamen. Prior to this, leaflets had been distributed with such sentiments as "Give us back Tsingtau," "Protect our native soil," etc., but on reaching the Hatamen a different sort of literature was liberated. It urged "Death to the traitors," and advised citizens to obtain knives and pistols and use them on Tsao Ju-lin and other traitors. Turning eastwards along Shih Ta-Pen Hutung, the procession converged on Tsao Ju-lin's brand new house, and immediately they got in front of it, the gathering, which seemed composed of very tired youths, suddenly became electrified. With a rush they descended upon the house. The fifty gendarmes who were in the vicinity seemed to disappear in the cloud of humanity. The doors were burst in and the excited students scattered all over the premises, smashing windows, tearing down electric and telephone fittings, destroying walls, and wrecking the house generally. Tsao Ju-lin, displaying that slowness which characterised him all along, escaped by jumping out of a back window and hastening to the Hotel des Wagons Litts. He thought he would facilitate his progress by pretending that he had broken his leg, making an appeal to sympathy in the event of any impediment presenting itself. In this way, he reached the shelter of the Legation Quarter.

Meanwhile the students discovered Chang Tsung-hsiang, the late Minister to Tokyo, who made his way into Peking without attracting any of the attention which was bestowed upon him on the occasion of his departure from the Japanese capital. It happened that he was in conversation with a Japanese, who explained to the students that both of them were Japanese. This was well meant, but it had the effect of rousing the anger of the students, who threw the Japanese into the courtyard and as many as could had a whack at Chang, who was finally passed out and jumped on, the crowd evidently thinking that they had finished him, which provoked satisfaction rather than sorrow. During this time the women and children belonging to the Tsao Ju-lin ménage had been raising their voices, but none of them was injured.

One or two secretaries managed to induce a partially wrecked automobile to go, and in this they packed heaps of papers and documents and shot off for the shelter of the Legation Quarter, while Wu Ping-hsiang, the Chief of Police, took the family in his car. The first car was stopped in the Legation Quarter for exceeding the speed regulations, and the chauffeur and secretary were arrested. The second car was likewise stopped because it contravened the regulations of the Diplomatic Quarter in carrying armed men on the footboards. The escort was arrested and dismissed. So, in more ways than one, Tsao Ju-lin "lost much face."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

THE DERRY AND THE CHAMPIONS.

A small, but select, field of eight faced the starter in the Shanghai Derby on May 6th, each of two stables having two representatives—the "Kings" and the "Birds." Mighty King was made a strong favourite, says the N.C. Daily News, and Maresfield was also strongly backed, while The Bulbul did not get the support in the pari-mutuel betting that the latter had indicated. It was an interesting race to watch throughout.

Odin made the running from the start, with The Cornerake and Mighty King in close attendance, but in the back straight The Cornerake went into first place, with Mighty King immediately behind him.

After the half-mile post was passed, The Bulbul went up into third place, followed by Maresfield, the rest of the field closing up to the leaders. At the Monument The Cornerake had shot his bolt, leaving Mighty King to take the lead round the bend with Maresfield coming up quickly into second place. In the home straight Maresfield soon asserted his superiority over Mighty King and came away in easy fashion to win by three lengths. Fighting King, in the meantime, passed the rest of the field and took third place, four lengths behind his stable companion, Midas, who had been in the rear division until the Monument was reached, made up ground very quickly from there and finished a good fourth. The Bulbul finished in fifth place. Result:—

THE SHANGHAI DERRY.—Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 250. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris's grey Maresfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-1

Mr. G. H. Potts's grey Mighty King (Mr. Burkill) 158-2

Mr. G. H. Potts's grey Fighting King (Mr. Vida) 155-3

Mr. Primey's grey Midas (Mr. Heard) 155-0

Messrs. Toog & Speelman's ches. Wilson (Mr. Ezra) 152-0

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey. The Bulbul (Mr. Hill) 155-0

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's bay. The Cornerake (Mr. Crookam) 152-0

Mr. Blix's grey Odin (Mr. Moller) 158-0

Time: 3mins. 11.2-5secs.

Ponies. Win. Place.

Maresfield 315 200

Mighty King 516 432

Fighting King 100 176

Total shares taken, 1,451 1,526

Dividends:—Win, \$20.20.

Places:—\$9.50, \$7.00, \$10.10.

CHAMPIONS' DAY.

The weather which graced Champions' Day—May 7th—was almost all that could be desired. It was rather too warm, but in spite of a threat of a thunderstorm during the tiffin interval, the clouds gradually disappeared and the afternoon was gloriously fine. The attendance must have beaten all previous records, as did the amount of money taken at the gate and that which passed through the cash sweep and pari-mutuel.

The Hotel des Wagons Litts, in which Tsao Ju-lin sought refuge, was like a circus during the evening. It was fortunate in the interests of the Hotel that he took his departure in the early hours of the morning. Two special trains were engaged to convey him and his retinue to Tientsin. Prior to his departure he said to Chung-yu, another former Minister of Japan, visited the Japanese Legation. Report had it that both were sheltering there, but on the authority of the Legation I can say that this report is untrue.

Detachments of gendarmes to the number of about 1,200 arrived on the scene, but they did little more than look on. Their attitude was undoubtedly one of benevolent neutrality. Later, some police appeared, and they took in charge some innocent looking boys and conducted them to the police-station, followed by a crowd who reviled the police. Efforts are being made to have the boys released. To-day the students at the University and the higher schools refused to attend classes unless these boys are released, and efforts are being made in high places to secure this.

Curiously enough in all this disturbance nobody was injured except Tsao Ju-lin (in his feelings), Chang Tsung-hsiang (who was left for dead and is now in the Japanese hospital) and the Japanese visitor to Tsao's house. The attack was made by the students and not by any body of hired ruffians, as suggested in one of the local papers.

As was, perhaps, to be expected, the Japanese Press alleged that the movement was inspired by foreigners. True, it is that certain foreigners demonstrated their sympathy as onlookers, but among the crowd who witnessed the occurrences were Japanese also, and they must be included among the "inspiring" foreigners.

The principal event of the day, the Champion Sweepstake, was alone well worth going to see, says the N.C. Daily News, and the applause which greeted Mr. Hill on his excellent riding of the winner, Rosewood, was assuredly well deserved. Ten ponies took part in the event, and in spite of the fact that the track was hard and it was known that it would be a very fast-run race, Castlefield was made a hot favourite. Silver Streak was second in demand, with Gladiator third favourite, Triumph fourth, and Rosewood taking only fifth place in the betting. After Rosewood had led temporarily from the start, Greysand took up the running and made the pace a hot one, leading the field as far as the half-mile post, with Rosewood always within measurable distance. At the Monument Greysand had done with any active part in the lead and Rosewood took up the running, closely followed by Silver Streak, Gladiator and Castlefield. Rosewood was first into the home straight on the rails, with Silver Streak quickly overtaking him. At one time during the home run it seemed that Silver Streak had an advantage of nearly half a length, but by a magnificent piece of riding Mr. Hill got Rosewood to make another effort, with the result that he gained first place by half a length from Silver Streak. In the straight, Castlefield displaced Gladiator from third position and finished six lengths behind Silver Streak, Gladiator being close up in fourth place. The time of 2mins. 32.2-5secs. beat Castlewood's time of the Spring Meeting of 1918 by three-fifths of a second. Result:—

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 250. For all China ponies winners at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's gr. Rosewood (Mr. Hill) 155-1

Mr. John Peel's gr. Silver Streak (Mr. Heard) 152-2

Mr. H. Morris's ches. Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 155-3

Messrs. Toog & Speelman's gr. Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 155-0

Mr. Outport's gr. Gladiator (Mr. C. B. Burkill) 158-0

Mr. Robinson's ches. Sans Pareil (Mr. Knell) 158-0

Mr. McBain's bay Golden Feather (Mr. Sheap) 152-0

Mr. Rose's gr. Greysand (Mr. Springfield) 158-0

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's gr. Bydand (Mr. Willeumier) 152-0

Mr. Haycam's br. Portobello (Mr. Crookam) 155-0

Time: 2mins. 32.2-5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Ponies. Win. Place.

Rosewood 151 250

Silver Streak 437 474

Castlefield 1154 987

Total shares taken 2,626 2,552

Dividends:—Win, \$76.50

Places, \$9.50, \$7.20, \$5.30.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following were the most successful owners, jockeys and ponies at the meeting:—

OWNERS.

1st. 2nd. 3rd.

Mr. H. Morris 5 1 1

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty 3 6 1

Mr. G. H. Potts 3 1 1

JOCKEYS.

1st. 2nd. 3rd.

Mr. Hill 6 8 4

Mr. Burkill 6 3 1

Mr. Stewart 5 1 1

Mr. Heard 4 2 2

PONIES.

1st. 2nd. 3rd.

Rosewood 2 1 0

Mighty King 2 1 0

Greysand 2 0 0

The Heron 2 0 0

Gladiator 2 0 0

Battle Axe 2 0 0

Leofield 2 0 0

THREE SHIPOARDS OF TREASURE.

The national treasure of Belgium—State documents, savings bank securities, bullion, and other valuables—which has been in safe custody in the Bank of England during the war, has been safely transferred to Brussels.

The valuables, which were confined in many thousands of packages, were sent by rail to Tilbury, whence they were taken on board three ships of the Cockatoo line—the *Tapani*, *Rubus*, and *Sapphire*—and conveyed to Antwerp, a port of British men-of-war accompaniment of each steamer to Dutch territory waters. Not a parcel was lost or misrouted.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

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NEW YORK: 10, Broadway, N.Y.
SYDNEY: 10, Market Street, N.S.W.
MELBOURNE: 10, Collins Street, VICT.
AUCKLAND: 10, Victoria Street, N.Z.
DUNEDIN: 10, Victoria Street, N.Z.
CALCUTTA: 10, Market Street, BENGAL.

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1/6. Write to the Proprietor, Paris.

LAWS OF THE AIR. PILOTS' LICENCES AND RULES OF THE ROAD.

[BY MAJOR C. C. TURNER.]

Completeness seems to be the aim of the Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission; the drawing up of a complete set of rules for every possible contingency, and the creation of an elaborate organisation that will, according to present theory, cover every circumstance. A certain amount of disappointment, doubtless, awaits the well-ordered, carefully compartmented minds that, with five years of war organisation, of complete bureaucracy, inevitably colouring their attitude to every public question, have set out to frame the constitution of the air.

At the outset, unless they have been misrepresented, they are committing an oversight. It is said they have provided for the "two" classes of flyers, military and commercial. Apparently they have entirely ignored the numerous and powerful body of private and amateur aviators and aeromancers, whose numbers are increasing every day. First, through the retirement from the Royal Air Force of pilots, many of whom have no more intention of taking up commercial aviation than they have of giving up flying; secondly, of the great number of new pilots who are being produced by the private flying schools. There are more aviators in the British Empire than in all the rest of the world together; and there never was a time when the Royal Aero Club issued so many new certificates.

PRESENT TESTS FOR PILOTS.

Herein, one must admit, is a certain irregularity; but the progress of the world cannot be completely held up for the slow processes of an international commission. As a matter of fact, a certain proportion of the new recruits of flying are never destined to become regular pilots. They have at present merely to pass the pre-war tests, namely, the making of two distance flights, consisting of at least five kilometres each, in a closed circuit, each flight including five complete figures of 8, and an altitude flight during which a height of at least 100 metres must be reached, and a descent from that height made with engine stopped, and finishing close to a mark on the ground.

It would be idle to pretend, in view of the fact that any candidate who, under observation, passes is granted a certificate without respect to his physical fitness, that the tests qualify a man for the full responsibilities of piloting. Even from the flying point of view they are inadequate; and it is perfectly certain that the conditions will be made more stringent. At the same time, it is very satisfactory to know that the vast majority of those who pass are capable of far better flying than the tests indicate. Many of them have done as much as ten hours' solo flying; whereas before the war it was common for a pupil to pass out with no more than three hours' solo to his credit. Very often before the tests are made a pupil attains a height of 15,000 feet, and many of them do quite a lot of trick-flying. After all said and done, however, the status of holders of the Royal Aero Club ordinary "ticket" is at present uncertain. Will they be permitted to fly beyond the precincts of the aerodrome; and will balloonists be permitted to balloon?

FREEDOM OF THE AIR.

The broad lines of the International Commission's decision can now be foretold. Each nation will own the air above its own territory; but the right of ownership shall be subject to a condition allowing free passage to the aircraft of all other countries; and there is to be no discrimination between the airmen of other nations. Inevitably it will be made compulsory, on airmen travelling from one country to another, to land at certain appointed places and to be examined. Sub-commissions are dealing with this and other matters, including all legal and technical questions, universal systems of lights and signals, and the diffusion of meteorological information. And there will be a permanent Aviation Council, part of the League of Nations, to deal with all questions of air traffic as they arise.

The British authorities—and it is to be observed that the British was the only Government to send a complete body of experts to the discussion—propose a uniform system of training for military and commercial pilots. The training on the civilian side to be shorter than that of the military. This is a matter upon which it is believed a good deal of difference exists in the Commission, since it has points of contact with the general question of military establishment and power, as to which the League of Nations is inclined to make very definite restrictions.

The general rules of flying will remain as they are; and it is no surprise to be informed that it has been decided to report in favour of the universal rule that aircraft should pass each other on the right side. The Commission, being composed entirely of military officers and of, comparatively speaking, new comers to flying, is showing a tendency to avoid acknowledging any indebtedness to the careful work of those who managed these things years before the war. The rules of the air have existed for a long time, and have been universally accepted, except when military circumstances have made them inoperative.

THE AIRMAN'S GUIDE.

Briefly, they provide that two aircraft meeting end-on must always steer to the right, and must pass each other with an interval of at least 100 metres. In overtaking, the faster craft is responsible for keeping clear, and must keep not less than 100 metres to the right, or at least 200 metres to the left of the over-taken

WORK FOR ALL. SWEEPING LABOUR PROPOSALS.

Far-reaching proposals are embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Waterson, with the support of Mr. Clynes and other Labour members, to make provision for the prevention of unemployment and to provide for the proper treatment of unemployed persons. All powers and duties relating to the prevention of destitution among or the relief of the able-bodied poor, including workmen in distress from unemployment, and vagrancy, are to be transferred to the Ministry of Labour, whose duty it will be to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of unemployment. It is laid down that:—

In order, as far as may be practicable, to maintain at an approximately constant level the national aggregate demand for labour, both by private employers and by public departments, and thereby prevent irregularity of employment, the Minister of Labour, acting in consultation with the several departments ordering works or services, shall from time to time advise the Treasury how the various works and services can best be organised and apportioned among the different seasons of each year and spread over different years in order to regularise the national aggregate demand for employment, including both public and private employment as between the different seasons of the year, and as between the good and bad years of a trade cycle.

Among the public works to be thus apportioned with the object of maintaining "the national aggregate demand for labour of all kinds at an approximately constant level from year to year" are the erection of schools and other buildings, and the carrying out of undertakings under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act. To this end the Minister of Labour is to be ex-officio a Development Commissioner and a member of the Road Board.

Where the method of employment in any trade appears to be generally of such casual or intermittent nature as to give rise to or, in the case of young persons, is likely to lead to widespread under-employment of a chronic character, the Minister may, by Provisional Order, declare employment in such trade to be casual labour of an undesirable character, and may compel employers, under a penalty, to engage workmen only through an Employment Exchange.

Other powers and duties to be transferred to the Minister include:—

All those now exercised by the Board of Trade and the Home Office relating to the regulation of hours and conditions of labour in connection with railways, shipping, factories and workshops, and coal mines, and under the Truck Notice of Accidents, Aliens, and Shop Acts.

All powers as to immigration and emigration (including the direction of the Emigrants' Information Office), except the power of making an expulsion order under the Aliens Act.

MAINTENANCE OF UNEMPLOYED.

Maintenance and training of unemployed person and support for their dependants are provided for in the following:—
The Minister of Labour shall establish and maintain such institutions, including receiving houses for temporary accommodation and day and residential colonies, and training establishments as he shall deem requisite, and provide and maintain, for such able-bodied persons as are entitled to public assistance under this or any other Act and for whom Employment Exchanges can find no suitable situation, such employment of an educational character, and such physical and mental, including technological, training as he shall think fit, together with maintenance for all persons admitted to such institutions. The Minister of Labour may for this purpose acquire land or acquire or erect buildings upon such land.

Admission to or attendance at any such institution shall be voluntary, and no person shall be prevented from leaving any such institution at any time.

When any person who is admitted to any such institution has a wife or a child or children or any other person legally dependent on him, the Minister of Labour may, if he thinks fit, grant to such wife, or the parent or guardian of such child or children, or other dependent person, such amount of home allowance, and under such conditions as the Minister may direct.

County and borough councils are constituted local employment authorities for their areas, and are required to appoint unemployment committees, whose duty it will be to take all necessary measures to regulate employment and to prevent unemployment, including the provision and apportionment of public works, as circumstances suggest.

Where no work can be found for an applicant within seven days of his application to the Employment Exchange, the manager must report his name and address to the council and to the Minister, and should the applicant be in need of assistance the council must, pending action by the Minister, either provide him with suitable employment, or make such provision as will ensure that he and those legally dependent upon him shall be maintained in a state of physical efficiency. This duty will not extend to applicants who refuse reasonable employment.

Local authorities' expenditure will be met from local funds up to the produce of a penny rate; any excess over this amount will fall on the Treasury.

When aircraft are approaching in "cross directions," then the aircraft which sees the other on its right-hand forward quadrant must give way, and the other must keep on its course until both are clear. In the case of airships the 100 metres prescribed above is increased to 500 metres. In aerodrome flying similar rules are observed, but the distance between aircraft meeting is reduced to 50 metres. There are other rules in detail, and custom of the aerodrome has decided that the way shall be given to incoming craft, and the centre space left to them for landings, whilst "taking off" shall be as much as possible from the sides of the aerodrome.—Daily Telegraph.

DICKENS' OFFICE-BOY RETIRES.

FAMOUS NOVELS THAT HE
HELPED TO ADVERTISE.

Memories of Dickens, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins are among those cherished by Mr. Frederick Edrup, who has just retired after forty years' service in the Temple. His other memories include one of knocking off policemen's tall hats with snowballs in the London of over fifty years ago.

Mr. Edrup was before that an office boy at the premises of "All the Year Round" when it was conducted by Charles Dickens. This was in 1863.

One day, he said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "soon after Mr. Dickens had bought God's Hill, he sent me to carry his bag to Charing Cross Station. At that time there was a little turning, running off the Strand down to the river, called Cartlane. At the top of it, at the corner, was a shop which sold books and music and dramatic stuff. As I passed this I saw Mr. Dickens standing outside the shop talking to a gentleman with long, curly hair, dressed in a deerstalker hat, with check trousers, and a velvet coat with pearl buttons as big as five-shilling pieces.

"A gentleman who was passing asked me who Dickens was. I said: 'Why, that's my master, Mr. Charles Dickens'; and he answered: 'Oh, that's Dickens, is it? I know the other man. He's Benjamin Disraeli.'

"Before I became Dickens' office boy I used to travel round about London and the suburbs posting up bills, chiefly of the turnpike gates, advertising 'Hard Cash' and other books. People who showed our boards used to get the monthly copies free.

"Asked what he thought of Dickens, Mr. Edrup said: 'He was a very nice gentleman, with no 'side' about him.'

GERMAN HEAVY GUNS.

1,339 HANDED OVER TO THE
BRITISH.

A return just issued gives the following particulars of the number of heavy guns either formally turned over to us by the Germans, or found in the German area, from the date of the Armistice up to March 2nd:—

In good condition	305
In good condition, but lacking sights	709
In bad condition	225
Total	1,339

The guns are of all calibres, both short and long, and include 170 of 321mm. (12.6 inch).

Up to the same date 1,275 German Army lorries have been handed over in good condition. These figures include only the British area, and exclude those taken over by the Americans, French, and Belgians.



Compare the work and then
compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
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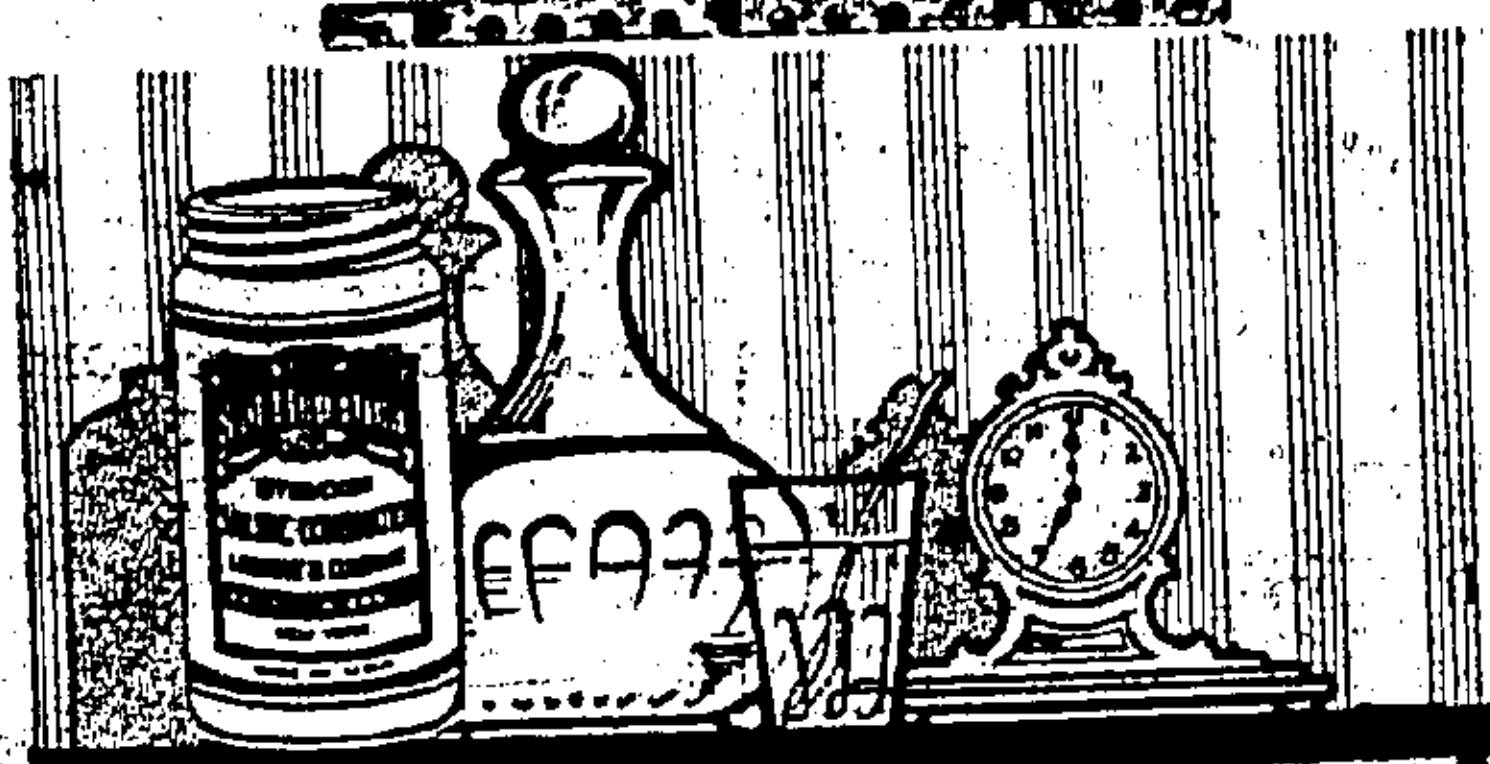
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"HELLO HAWAII"
 Sixty Laughs a minute.
THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT
"OH, PAPA"
 A Screaming Farce—with Music.
THURS. MATINEE
 AT 4.30 P.M. & NIGHT
MAY 15th.
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COAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF THE THREE REPORTS.

Punctual to the appointed day the Coal Commission issued its promised interim report. Unfortunately, it was not a unanimous report. Each of the three sections of the Commission issued its own. The chairman, Mr. Justice Sankey, was supported by Mr. Arthur Ballfour, Sir Arthur Duckham, and Sir Thomas Royden, who were appointed by the Government as representatives of the great coal-using industries on the employers' side; the three representatives of the mine-owners, Messrs. Cooper, Forgie, and Evan Williams, stood together; and the miners' representatives, Messrs. Smillie, Hodges, and Herbert Smith, were supported by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Mr. Tawney, and Mr. Sidney Webb, who were the Government's nominees for the workers' interests in other industries.

HOURS AND WAGES.

Amend the Eight-hours Act to a Seven-hours Act, from July 16th, 1919. That will mean that coal miners will be underground, taking the average, 39 hours 39 mins. Reduce to a Six-hours Act from July 13th, 1921, subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920. 401-hours' week for surfacemen, exclusive of meal times, from July 16th, 1919. Increase of 2s. a day for colliers, and 1s. a day for boys. This will shorten the underground working-day by two hours from July, 1921, and will mean an additional sum of £200,000,000 a year in wages. It is estimated that the shorter working hours will result in a reduction of output of 10 per cent. at a further cost of £13,000,000, but it is thought that the price of coal will not be raised against the consumer for reasons explained in detail in the report. The coal-owners to be allowed to retain 1s. 6d. per ton of coal raised.

CONTROL OF MINES.

The present system of ownership and working in the coal mines stands condemned. Some other system must be substituted for it. We are not prepared to report now one way or the other upon evidence which is at present insufficient. We are, however, prepared to report now that it is in the interests of the country that the colliery workers shall have in the future an effective voice in the direction of the mines. For a generation the colliery worker has been educated socially and technically. The result is a great national asset. Why not use it?

MINERS' HOURS.

There are houses in some districts which are a reproach to our civilisation. No judicial language is sufficiently strong or sufficiently severe to apply to their condemnation. It is suggested that 1d. per ton might be at once collected on all coal raised to improve the housing and amenities of each district. This would amount to £1,000,000 a year.

OUTPUT OF COAL.

The report expresses the hope that by 1922 the output will be raised to its 1913 level, viz. 287,000,000 tons, as the miners' leaders have pledged themselves to do their best to prevent voluntary absenteeism. The coal-miners are urged to save labour by modern improvements and so lengthen the time spent by the miners at the face, and reduce the time taken to reach it.

MINE-OWNERS' REPORT.

The mine-owners issue the shortest report of the three, and their conclusions are briefly as follows:

WAGES.

To grant the miners' demands would absorb all profit, and leave a heavy deficit. No addition whatever can be made to present export prices.

Not more than 1s. 6d. per day increase for colliers and 9d. for boys can be given without seriously affecting our home industries.

HOURS.

The utmost reduction possible is to substitute seven hours for eight in the Eight-hours Act.

The mine-owners believe that a reduction of output to the extent of fifty million tons would involve "the entire cessation of the export of coal," and make a serious shortage in home supplies.

They believe the reduction of output will be considerable, and that there will be little mitigation, but they admit that it is "only natural" that the miners should expect to have some reduction of hours, as hours are being shortened in other industries.

The reduction of hours to take place from July 1st next.

NATIONALISATION.

Such evidence as has been placed before us is insufficient to enable us to pronounce any judgment.

MINERS' REPORT.

In this document the miners' claims are adopted *en bloc*, with the exception of the claims in respect of miners' mobilisation from the Army. These were hardly mentioned before the Commission, and it is suggested that it would be better to deal with them along with

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRAIN AND BODY.

THE RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

(By LIEUT.-COLONEL C. S. MYERS, F.R.S.)

Output may be restricted consciously or unconsciously; by the employer or by the employee. The employer restricts output consciously when there is a dearth of raw material, or because he fears a fall of prices from overflooding the market, or because other departments of his factory cannot cope with too large a quantity of a given product. He restricts output more or less unconsciously when he neglects effective organisation and the proper training of the most suitable employees in the most effective methods of work.

The employee also restricts output consciously or unconsciously. If paid by piece-rate, he fears that his rate will be cut as soon as he increases his output and his employer begins to see that he is earning too much. Indeed, an employer once boasted that he had cut the rate on a certain operation five times; another gave a bonus to his foreman based on the number of workers who succeeded in earning their bonuses by executing their jobs within the given time, and he gave a bonus at the same time to his time-setter based on the number of workers who failed to earn their bonuses; thus encouraging the time-setter to set a speed which few workers could reach and the foreman to drive them to achieve an almost impossible task. Such extreme instances of industrial barbarity are rare, at least in this country, but they serve to illustrate one of the causes of restriction of output.

UNIFORMITY.

Another cause lies in the workers' fear that their less capable comrades will be penalised if they surpass them. So all produce the same mediocre output from day to day. Thus in a large munitions factory each of a group of sixteen women was found to drill exactly 3,600 fuses night after night. In another, a man's output was observed for forty-five days, and at the end of each of these days (with one exception) he finished precisely 1,000 fuses; six girls out of six gauged exactly 1,314 fuses on each day of the week in which they were examined; and each of sixteen workers engaged in drilling holes produced a constant weekly output of 3,000. Whenever they stopped through machine troubles or other causes a spurt followed so that the daily output did not suffer.

Such uniformity among different individuals, or in the same individual on different days, betokens restriction of output. Naturally enough, it satisfies the slack foreman or worker, no reward from increased output and is saved trouble by a known mediocre uniform output.

Here are two further examples of restriction of output. In the older shops of a certain factory 5,000 of a given article was produced weekly. A new shop was opened under almost exactly the same mechanical conditions, and new, inexperienced hands, untrammelled by tradition and habit, were engaged in it. After five months' practice they produced 13,000 articles per week. In another factory each of six units of machinery was producing 2,500 items per week, the total weekly output of the factory being therefore 15,000 items. It was decided to transfer some of these units to another factory and to give the remaining workers a bonus on output quantity. After the removal of the first unit the other five units, continued to produce 15,000 items per week. The second, third, and fourth units were similarly removed one at a time, but nevertheless the two remaining units produced 15,000 items per week.

OVERSTRAIN.

Output is restricted more or less unconsciously owing to the length of the working day. The human system sets up a physiological defence against the effects of overstrain. When the working hours are reduced almost invariably the output per hour, and often the total daily output, rises. That such increase depends on unconscious factors is shown by the fact that commonly it does not reach its maximum until several weeks have elapsed after the reduction of working hours. So, too, increase of working hours is apt to bring about a lower rate of output. The employee who has to work overtime in the evening more or less unconsciously saves himself during the day. The experience of our munitions factories during the war conclusively demonstrated that seven days' labour only produces six days' output, and that overtime and before-breakfast work are unfavourable to efficiency.—Daily Express.

the case of men in other industries." On the main questions it said:

"We find that the miners' claims to an advance in their standard of life is justified, and that 30 per cent. is not excessive."

"We find justified the claim to a substitution in the Eight-hours Act of six for eight."

Moreover, these six Commissioners are quite satisfied that "in the interests of the consumers as much as in that of the miners, nationalisation ought to be in principle at once determined on."

On the important point of the reduction of output they say: "Our view is that, taking all things into account, output will at first show a certain fall per worker, but will then, with the introduction of improved methods, recover to an extent to which it is impracticable to assign a definite figure."

The total output will, in the coming years, be "steadily augmented."

"It is only by putting miners' hours and wages at such a level that they cannot be paid without a really efficient organisation of the industry that we are likely to achieve the manifold economies urged upon us by the experts."

Even as it is, the excess profits of the industry for 1918 alone are estimated, after paying 10 per cent. on all capital, at not less than £29,000,000.

National ownership, both of mines and royalties, is pressed as the only solution. It is admitted that individual ownership of the collieries cannot be continued.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,250 Tons	6th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons	24th May, at 11 a.m.
	NIKKU MARU ... 9,600 Tons	21st June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 Tons	16th May, at Noon.
	KAGA MARU ... 12,200 Tons	21st May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,200 Tons	21st May, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK	TATSUNO MARU ... 14,930 Tons	27th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAIFUKU MARU ...	Wed. 14th May.
YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, and PANAMA - CANAL	KIFUNEZAN MARU No. 2 ...	Wed. 21st May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENZAN MARU ...	Mon. 19th May.

Outfitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 14,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

1. FUSHIMI MARU	11,020 Tons	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
2. KATORI MARU	11,020 Tons	13th July, at 11 a.m.

1. Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	May 23rd
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 31st, From YOKOHAMA
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 26th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 15th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANAMIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 Tons	On or about 15th June

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 Tons	On or about 14th May
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURETTE,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services

travelling at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 26th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Boon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIO MARU" ... Sunday, 18th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASHITA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (18,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" June 14th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For further information apply to

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street.

Telephone 1542.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Colombia	14th May.
MANILA and JAPAN	Shimo-Maru	15th May.
STRAITS	Arratoon Apca	18th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Corinth	Wednesday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Holhow and Bangkok	Holhow	Wednesday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Ying Hong	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Straits	Telenachus	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, *Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *South Africa, *India, *v/s Dhanushkodi, *Aden, *Egypt and *EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Paul Leont	Wednesday, 14th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Tencho Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Falshing	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tencho Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 P.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Sin Tak	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Pak Ling	Thursday, 15th, Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sin Tak	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Yen Wai-jick	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Choyan	Thursday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Choyan	Friday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Saturday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Monday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Monday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Monday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Tuesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Kueilung	Choyan	Wednesday, 21st, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Thursday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Friday, 23rd, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Thursday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Friday, 23rd, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via KOB, HONOLULU, *CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbus	Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 6.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Reg. 8.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M. 2.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	7.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M. 8.15 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Alacao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M. 4.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.
Namtau and Sammei	8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.
Shamchun	4.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR—

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London—	May 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' sight	3/8
Documentary Bill, at 6 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	517
Credit, at 6 months' sight	534
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	83 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	85 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	168
On Manila—	
On demand	171
On Singapore—	
On demand	112
On Batavia—	
On demand	103 1/2
On Hongkong—	
On demand	nom.
On Canton—	
On demand	43 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.55 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$41.30
SILVER per oz. 2 d April	nom.

SUPPLEMENTARY COINS.

Hongkong, 30 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong, 10	0.15
Canton, 20	4.50
Canton, 10	0.10

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.	
9.15 p.m.—Banvard American Musical Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—“Hello Hawaii.”	
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.	
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.	
TO-MORROW.	
4.30 p.m.—Banvard American Musical Comedy Co. Matinee at the Theatre Royal—“Oh Papa.”	
Saturday, May 17th—	
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.	
Wednesday, May 21st—	
11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.	
Thursday, May 22nd—	
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.	
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.	
12.45 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.	
Friday, May 23rd—	
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.	

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,600,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,890,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Fusan, Shingichu, Makung, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Keelung.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Macedonia, Thessaly, Greece, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.
4, Des Vceux Road.
Hongkong April 1st, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 1918

報會總商華港香 HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vceux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotie

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hongkong
Hankow
Canton

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

Branches:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT-CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Siam, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 131, Des Vceux Road Central, Tsim Sha Tsui, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

“Embassy”
Virginia Cigarettes
Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturer to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's and 25 Cigarettes also packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 30 NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,579,800
Reserve Funds ... \$1,197,400

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
(PEKING): Haining, Tientsin, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Fushien, Nianlan, Hanyuan, (CHINA): Tientsin, Peking, Lufei, Tientsin, Sangang, Shuntai, Tangshan, Taming, Chohu, Weishien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitihar, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Hehe, Hsinming, Taonan, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sheng, Hulan, Bulwut, Hailun, Ninguta, Kungshing, Liangyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kuiping, (HUPEN): Hankow, Shai, Ichang, (HUAN): Changsha, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wush, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tainkang, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tientsin, Cheloo, Tientsin, Lintsin, (SHAN): Taiyuan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chongkiakow, Huhsien, (Kwantung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fuzhou, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHILIAO): Hanchow, Shaoching, Hsuehchow, Kailang, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Fuyao, Haimen, (KANG): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (ALYU): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchow, Tating, Tung, Luau, (SECHUAN): (Kweichow): Kweichow, (SIAM): Siam, Hanchung, (SUTUN): Kweichow, (TAIAR): Kweichow, (URGA): Urga, Hakiato.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,300,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1919.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 131, Des Vceux Road Central, Tsim Sha Tsui, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000, at 3/4 = \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$21,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. A. PRUD'Homme, Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. PARR, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYMAN.
Hon. Mr. E. H. DODWELL, Hon. Mr. J. D. LANDALE.
C. S. GABBY, Esq., W. L. FATTENBERG, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARKER'S BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).
Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mongtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Nanking, Tientsin, Dili, Peking, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Fenchow, Vladivostok, Pondichery.